NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

LEITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT -- IN EQUITY.

The Dupay Pardons Revoked-The Validity of President Grant's Revocation of a Pardon by President Johnson Under Consideration. Before Judge Blatchford. In re Moses Dupuy and Jacob Dupuy.—This case

has been reopened on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus. The defendants, Moses and Jacob Dupuy, were convicted in the month of Feb-ruary last, in the United States Circuit Court, on an indictment charging them with rescuing a quantity of spirits from the custody of an officer of the internal revenue. They were subsequently pardoned by President Johnson, but the pardon did not reach United States Marshal for the district till a day or two after the expiration of President Johnso erm of office. The then United States District Attermey, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, telegraphed to the authorities in Washington stating the facts and asking instructions in the mat-ter before the Marshal should act on the pardon. The result was that on the 6th March, subject being laid before President Grant, he by ver-bal order directed E. B. Washburne, Secretary of bai order directed E. B. Washink, Secteary of State, to send to the Marshal of the Southern district of New York a communication not to act on the pardon. The Secretary's order reads as follows:—"Washington, March 6, 1869. To Robert Murray, United States Marshal:—If Jacob Dupuy and Moses Dupuy are not released you will regard their pardons as cancelled, and do you return immediately the same to this department. Signed E. B. Washburne." This telegram being received was promptly acted on, and the pardon of the parties referred to returned to the State Department. The question now comes up on the legality of the cancellation by President Grant of a pardon issued by his predecessor in the executive chair. The case is being argued on the part of the Dupuys by Messrs. Stoughton and Seward, and for the government by Mr. Pierrepont, United States District Attorney.

The matter was argued yesterday before the court. Mr. Seward opened the argument in favor of the prisoner by stating that the pardon had been issued on March 3, 1869, for the offence mentioned in the petition and sent on by mail to Robert Murray, United States Marshal in New York; that it was received at his office on March 4; that other pardons had been received by that official, and usually sent by mail to wardens of institutions where prisoners were conflued.

United States District Attorney Pierrepont then te, to send to the Marshal of the Southern dis-

Were conflued.

United States District Attorney Pierrepont then said that on March 6 the President gave verbal direction to the Secretary of State (Washburne) to send a communication to the United States Marshal in New York in reference to the pardon. This order was obeyed, and a telegram despatched to the effect that if the prisoners were not released he (the Marshal) should consider the pardon cancelled and retain them in custody. This telegram was received the same day at the Marshal's office and the pardon was sent back and received at the State office, when the President verbally directed it to be cancelled. Mr. Seward contended that the pardon was never cancelled, but admitted that the pardon was never cancelled, but admitted that the pardon was never cancelled, but admitted that the order had been given for its cancellation. Mr. Pierrepont maintained that at least it had never been reissued. Mr. Seward objected to this expression, but allowed that it had never been out of the State Department since. Judge Blatchford thought it indispensable to know what became of it, as the President's order to a canceliation, no more than an order for partion is in itself a pardon. Stil more, the presumption would be that ne had revoked his order if there be no proof that cancellation took place.

Mr. Seward said he had a copy of the pardon taken from the records, and it bore no marks of cancellation.

Judge Blatchford suggested that a series of ques. Inited States District Attorney Pierrepont then

from the records, and it bore no marks of cancel-lation.

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Ious be framed, to be sent to the President, and that
his reply would be sufficient on this point without
his sworn testimony.

Mr. Stoughton said they would submit that the
President gave no further directions in the matter
subsequent to the order for cancellation.

Mr. Seward then proceeded with his argument.

The first point was whether the specific offence mentioned in the return was set forth in the pardon.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that the terms of the
pardon were incorrect in stating that the conviction
took place in the January term, whereas there was
no January term, and, moreover, the judgment and
fire imposed were different from those menioned in
the pardon.

Mr. Seward said that in the words of the petition he had been only once convicted of rescuing spirits from a revenue onlicer, and the intention of the President was to pardon that offence. Besides, the return stated that the trial took place January 1, 1869, and was continued January 13, when the prisoner was found gulity. A motion for a new trial was made on February 10, and on February 15 sentence was passed. There were two counts, and on each count the prisoner was sentenced to six months imprisonment and the payment of one dollar fine. In the pardon the term of imprisonment was stated as a year and the fine as \$200, which was the aggregate of the double sentence on the two counts. This, then, did away with the objections of the Attorney General. The learned counsel then went on to relate the power of pardoning vested by the constitution in the President, and showed that the formalities which were not of obligation but merely of practice and custom had been carried out in this matter. He contended, also (arguing from the parallel case of Cross in Pennsylvania), that delivery to the United States Marshal in New York was equivalent to delivery to the prisoner, who thereop had a vested right in the pardon and could force the Marshal by mandamus to deliver it to him. The delivery in this case was complete, and the Marshal in this case was complete, and the Marshal in this case was complete, and the Marshal in this case was complete of the prisoner. Consequently the prisoner. Consequently the prisoner Consequently the prisoner Consequently the prisoner. Consequently the prisoner was entitled to the full benefit of the pardon. Mr. Seward said that in the words of the petition

A Patent Suit. Before Judge Blatchford. Samuel H. Doughty vs. Joseph J. West et al.—In

of plaintiff and ordered a perpetual injunction against the defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-CRIMINAL BRANCH.

Trini. Before Judge Benedict. In the case of John D. McHenry, who was con-

victed a week ago on a charge of perjury, argumen on a motion for a new trial was heard, Mr. E. D. McCarthy for the motion, Mr. Joseph Bell opposing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Petitions and Discharges in Bankraptey. The following voluntary petitions have been filed in the United States District Court since the 17th of May ult .:-

Rudolph Seligman, August Sielgman and Charles Wasserman, New York city. Charles i.ent. 8r., Yonkers, N. Y. During the same period three involuntary peti-tions have been filed.

During the same period each of the following named persons received a discharge in bank-

Wilder H. Pray, George Von Seybold, James L. Paine, William Williams, Thomas Larken, George K.JCoo'e, William O Donnell, Jeremiah Kleckner, Charles Kleckner, Henry H. Coats and Henry St-

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Frauds Under the Bankrupt Law.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Levitt and Another,- The The United States vs. Levill and Another.—The accused had been arrested upon a warrant issued upon an indictment found in Hartford, Conn., slieging that they, being bankrupts upon their own petition, had purchased goods to the amount of \$30,000 within two months, upon credit, with intent to defraud their creditors.

Edwin James appeared as their counsel and made application for an adjournment of the examination until Tuesday next, which the Court granted.

Alleged Forgery of a Bounty Claim.

Before Commissioner Osborn. Richard Osboru, alias Richard Rowe, and John A. Cooney were committed by Commissioner Osborn, they having been arrested by Deputy Marsbal David H. Crowley, on a charge of forging a bounty claim for money due a discharged soldier named James Farrell.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Forfeiture of the Charter of the Dental College-Motion for the Argument.

Before Judge Cardozo. The Attorney General of the State, &c., vs. The Before Judge Cardozo.

The Attorney General of the State, de., vs. The Dental College of New Fork.—An action in the nature of a quo varranto was brought against the defendants by the Attorney General to compel a forfeiture of the charter of the Dental College of New York, on the ground of misbehavior of the strustees. The principal charges against them were disregard of their own bylaws: attempting to alter those bylaws irregularly, in order to cover up such irregularly, and giving diplomas to four students who were not, according to their regulations, entitled to such diplomas. The main charge was the issuing of the certificates or diplomas to the young men at the last graduation. The first rules required three years' study from students. This was afterwards modified so as to permit office work to count as time of study, and thus to reduce the period of actual attendance at the college to about two years. The charge is that at the last examination they passed some students who had not filled even these easier requirements, and the Regents of the University having refused to approve these diplomas, an effort was made in a hurry and irregularly to amend the bylaws to cover the case.

The answer of the college is that in so far as the faculty of the college is that in so far as the faculty of the college did act they acted on the representations of the Dean, who has since failed to be re-elected, and is now the promoter of this attack; that as a matter of fact the young men were well that as a matter of fact the young men were well

prepared, and passed excellent examinations; that the trustees did not, in fact, issue diplomas, and have done nothing lilegal, whatever they may have intended to do, and that their intentions were perfectly good. The case came up on a motion before Judge Cardozo, and after argument an injunction order was granted and a receiver of the college appointed as provisional remedies.

Defendants and whose for a reargument of the former motion and the vacation of the former orders, the defendants adding affidavits containing somewhat more full and technical denials of the charges, and the parties appeared by counsel before Judge Cardozo.

Mr. Courtney, counsel for the plaintiff, commenced his argument and continued for about ten minutes, when Judge Cardozo was called away from the bench. After waiting for his return for ten or diffeen minutes, the counsel, after a short conversation, agreed to submit the case, handed up their papers to the clerk and left the court.

A Third Habeas Corpus in the Ludington Case.

In re Moses E. Ludington.—In the case of Moses E. Ludington, who has been in imprisonment now for about a year on a charge preferred in various shapes of defrauding New York merchants, and who has already applied to City Judge Bedford and Judge McCunn to have himself admitted to bail, and been refused, counsel has obtained a third habeas corpus, returnable on Monday, before the Judge at Chambers.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker. Wills admitted during week ending June 5, 1869:— Ann A. Delaney, Eliza Moses, John Thompson, Wil-liam Wakeman (foreign), John Sowasby, Sarah Dixon, Joseph R. Hitchcock, Christopher Smith James Hamilton, Rebecca Rohr, George P. Soder

James Hamilton, Rébecca Rohr, George P. Soder, Charles M. Connelly, Louisa A. Limbert, Samuel Schmidt, John Grigg, George W. Coster, John J. Paelps and Henry Bonald.

By will of William W. Wakeman are made the following benevolent bequests:—To American Bible Society, \$2,500; to American Tract Society, \$3,500; to Control States of American Sunday School Union, \$2,500; to Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen, \$2,500.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of Maria Van Houten, Charles Caish, Robert Hood, James Devine, Rose Ann Cotter, Benjamin Gomperts, Hannah M. Walden, Mary Goughlin, Faulina Zembel, Henry Schellenberg, Emil Faliot, Jacob Silverman, Frances Eastwood, Hannah Connors, Jane Addy, John Lahan, Patrick Clancy, John D. Dexter, George Graff, Mary Russell, Mary Hessman, James H. Green, Marcelia Hennessey, Feter Murtha, Hannah Secor Dalton and John A. Grimm.

A Noted Pal of Bristol Bill Relieves a Virginia Lady of her Pocketbook-He Tries to Pass Himself as One of the Smith Family, Biographical Record of Himself-Advertising for Workmen to go to Blackwell's Island Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar was unusually lengthy yesterday, consisting of forty-six cases, of which twenty-six were charges of assault and battery, eighteen of petit larceny, one of mischievous mischief and one of tators filled the court room, whose interest in the tri-weekly exhibitions given here of life's criminal vagaries does not evidently abate with the advancing

Petty offenders, those having picayune conceptions of crime, make up the bulk of the prisoners arraigned at this court. It is not unlikely, and, indeed, to throw aside all doubt, it is a fact that very many putting in their first appearance here gradu-ate at higher courts, and thence resp all the honors of Sing Sing and that highest criminal goal—the gailows. A noted offender, however, was among the batch of prisoners, as his speedy arraignment and the facts developed in his trial and the re marks of Judge Dowling upon sentencing him abunof Judge Dowling upon sentencing him abundantly revealed. Mrs. Elenrietta Bennett, a fine looking lady of matronly years, was the complainant. She lived in Loudon county, Va., and was at present on a visit to this city. She was passing through the street a few days ago, when her pocketbook and its contents were stolen from her. A lady behind her witnessed the theft, and at once called her attention to it, and they two, calling a policeman, had the man arrested. This policeman, officer Grook, of the Twenty-fifth precinct, at once arrested the man. He had passed the money to a confederate and dropped the empty pocketbook on the sidewalk. Such was the story.

"What have you got to say to this charge?" Judge Dowling asked the prisoner.

"I am not guilty," he promptly answered.

"Your name is what?" pursued the Judge.

"William Smith."

owing asked the prisoner.

"I am not guilty," he promptly answered.

"Your name is what?" pursued the Judge.

"William Smith."

"That's a good name, and you look like an honest man, "quietly continued the Judge.

"I am an honest man a hard-working man, your Honor," pleaded the prisoner.

"I should think so from your appearance."

"No, they do not, but you think they do," spoke up the Judge, loudly and firmly, and contracting his brows in a way showing there was a storm brewing.

"I don't understand," said the prisoner.

"I'll let you understand," thugdered out the Judge, out the moment you look your place before me. I don't forget easily old faces. Your disguise is fiimsy, and won't do. It is true you are a little fatter than you used to be; but that peculiar expression of your face and those eyes cannot be forgotten. Your name appears on the papers as William Smith; you gave that to me as your name. I too know you as William Jones, and by other aliases. You'f light fiame is William Cline. Three years ago you were arrested for stealing a watch at the Staten Island ferry, and were indicted, but escaped punishment through the complainant leaving the aity. A short time after this you were arrested for a burglary in the Eignth avenue, and caught in the act, but before you was brought to trial the officer making the arrest found it convenient to resign and not appear against you, and you were discharged. The air of New York not agreeing with your constitution you went to Pittsburg and, with William Darlington, alias Fristol Bill, accomplished a bank roobery of \$20,000, and with the proceeds fied to Canada, Through compounding the case you escaped punishment. It is unnecessary to go on with your record. It is full of stirring criminal adventures. It has been your good fortune to go unwhipped of justice. Lately you have been playing the part of the 'biudgeon.' I find you guitty of this canarge. What have you to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?"

"I have nothing to say." meekly replied the prisoner.

punity.

"I am going to clear off these corner gangs if I can," said Judge Dowling, "and can only get the coperation of the police. Next week I shall be sitting in the Police Court, and I hereby notify the police officers present, who, I hope, will extend the notice to those who are absent, whose beats are on this street, that I want all such persons arrested, and that on being brought before me that I will send them as vagrants for six months to Blackwell's Island, there to be put at useful employment for the city."

There was a good variety of miscellaneous cases, but none possessing any features of interest. Mary O'Briten was sent three months to the Penitentiary for stealing clothing from Mary O'Sullivan. Thomas Grant and Thomas O'Brien, two boys, were caught stealing clothes from a clothes line. They were sent to the House of Kefuge. John J. Williamson was found guilty of an assault on officer Coleman. he was remanded forgentence. Elizabeth Gordon was found guilty of picking the pocket of Mrs. Cara L. Barton on Broadway. She was sent four months to the Penitentiary.

SIXTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT. Sait Against the New York Firemen's Associ-

ation. Before Judge Lane.

Thomas Russell vs. Henry Wilson, William Lamb, Louis J. Parker, et al.—This action was brought to recover \$190 26, due for wines and liquors which the plaintiff alleged he sold and delivered to the defendplaintiff alleged he sold and delivered to the defendants in their capacity of the New York Firemen's Association at various times covering the period from July, 1865, to May, 1868. The defendants, in answering the complaint, averred that the sale and delivery (it any such were made) was made by the planning to the defendants in their individual capacity, and not jointly as a corporation. They also set up as an offset the indeletedness of the planning to them in the sum of \$200 for two years' rent of the basement of their premises, No. 41 Sixth avenue, at the raie of ten dollars per month, which had been demanded and payment refused. Case still on, The same plaintiff trought another sunt against the same defendants for rent of the second floor of No. 41 Sixth avenue for two quarters. amounting to

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.-The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-

four hours, in comparison with the corresponding

day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:— 1808. 1809. 1809. 1809. 1868. 1869. 1869. 1868. 1869.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—Yesterday Thomas Stenard, of the steamship Manhattan, fell into the hold at pier No. 46 North river, fracturing his skull. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-D. Edward Arnaed, whose

residence is not given, yesterday morning jumped into the river, near the Battery, and was rescued by officer Dougherty, of the First precinct. FIREWORKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES .- The

Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire

nains of a gir! apparently about ten years of age were found floating in the dock foot of Cherry street, East river. Deceased had on a spotted calico apron and plaid dress. The body, which apparently had been in the water for a long time, was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest.

BURGLARS FOILED.—Yest erday morning, shortly after midnight, burgiars forced an entrance to the aster midnight, burglars forced an entrance to the furnitare waverooms of Abraham Lowenbein, No. 320 Hudson street, and blew open a safe containing a large amount of money and valuable papers. The explosion was heard by officer Charles Schieck, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, who hurried to the store when the thieves made their escape without securing any of the property.

The FOURTH STREET SHOOTING ARRAY CONTRACTOR

THE FOURTH STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.-Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon held an inquest at No. 279 East Fourth street on the body of Frederick Habn, the German, twenty-one years of age, who was fatally shot by a pistol in the ha nds of Charies Gattron, a boy, as already reported in the Herald. The evidence showed the occurrence to have been purely accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. The boy, Gattron, was accordingly discharged.

BOW .- Yesterday up to four o'clock P. M. was noted hour the wind changed from south to west, an invighour the wind changed from south to west, an invig-orating bree-we arose accompanied by cooling show-ers of rain, which lasted until half-past six o'clock. At that hour the sun shone clear, the rays of which, acting on the moist atmosphere, developed a double raintow, which was seen upwards of ten minutes. The vertex of the bows was in the east by south; the alittude of the primary one was forty degrees, and the secondary one forty-eight.

DEATH OF MB. GERDES—INVESTIGATION TO-DAY

BEFORE CORONER KEENAN .- Warden Brennan, of Believue Hospital, yesterday informed Coroner Keenan that Richard Gerdes, the German grocer who was shot by Michael Carney, as heretofore fully reported in the Herald, had died at two o'clock A. M. from the effects of the wound. At the request of friends the remains were conveved from the hopital to the late residence of deceased in First avenue, where the Coroner subsequently empanelled a jury, who viewed the body. Witnesses were summoned and all the preliminaries arranged for holding the inquest to-day at the Morgue. Deceased was thirty-five years of age.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—On Friday

afternoon detectives Young and Coyle, of the Central Office, arrested Thomas McEntee on the charge of larceny and forgery, on Broadway, from a lescription given in a telegraphic despatch received description given in a telegraphic despatch received by Superintendent Kennedy. The despatch is from the District Attorney of Omaha, who names a friend of his named Vanderpool, at No. 243 Broadway, as his representative until the proper extradition papers have been received. The accused gentleman was locked up at the Central Office, and the District Attorney notified of his arrest. The police officials of this city have no particulars as to the amount of property involved in the alleged offences. It is expected that the extradition papers and an officer will arrive to-day, when the facts will be assectained.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE EXCISE BOARD.—The IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE EXCISE BOARD .- The Treasurer and the Committee on Applications yes-terday had under consideration the question of licenses, and after considerable discussion, in which a diversity of opinion was manifested, harmonized a diversity of opiniou was manifested, harmonized matters and arrived at a definite conclusion. They decided to refund to those who have already taken out their licenses, dating from May 1, the amount in excess of the new rates; but as the Board had learned that the opinion had got abroad that this action would not be taken, and, as a consequence, a heavy traffic on the part of speculators had sprung up in the purchase of claims for drawback fees, they resolved to put a check upon all speculators. Accordingly, in a few days checks will be prepared and signed, in favor only of the bona fide licensed party, authorizing them to receive the drawback fees, and in no case will the claims of second parties be allowed.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Latest Order of Superintendent Kennedy-Disantisfaction Among the Force-The

eral Order No. 567, giving captains of police instruc-tions as to the assistance to be rendered the Com-missioners of Public Charities and Correction in carrying out the new system of an ambulance and stretcher corps for the quick transmission of sick and dangerously wounded persons to the hospital. The idea of the Commissioners was accepted by the car tains as a good one, and certain clauses of the order met their full approval. There are, however, clauses in the order which met with opposition from the captains and from a portion of the Police Board.

The custom in the past has been in case of seriou ccidents to convey the victims to the nearest hos pital where they could obtain prompt medical treatment and careful attendance. The new order of things makes Bellevue Hospital the receptacle for

This feature of the order is criticised as dangerous to the lives of those entrusted to the care of the po-lice and an innovation of a doubtful character. But the clause which finds most opposition is that wh crein it is ordered that "prisoners in no case will be sent to hospital except under the commitment of a magistrate."

Yesterday a number of captains called upon the Superintendent for an interpretation of this last order, but they were invariably shown the door, order, but they were invariably shown the door, with the hint, "There is the order, which must be obeyed." The result is that the entire force are indignant, and a powerful pressure is being brought to bear upon the Police Board to modify the order, which is generally considered wrong. The friends of the Superintendent in the Board, while admitting the objections raised, insist that the law makes it imperative upon the force to send no prisoner to hospital until after a commitment has been made by a magistrate. There is a prospect of a quarrel between the Superintendent and the Board, growing out of this order, and aiready harsh epithels have been indulged in towards Mr. Kennedy.

This was the great agriating theme at the Central Office yesterday, but another attracted considerable notice. It is simply the manner in which many of the precinct police surgeons shirk their duty. The Island has its rull complement of surgeons, drawing \$2,250 per year for performing, in consideration of this salary, such police medical duty as may be necessary in the judgment of the officer in charge of these gentiemen, with their residences and the precincts for which they are appointed, are as follows:—

Pirst, Theenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Pre-

cincts for which they are appointed, at a solows:

First, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Precincts—James M. Andrews, No. 1 Broadway.
Seventh and Thirteenth Precincts—J. P. Bilvin,
No. 445 Grand street.

Eighth and Fideenth Precincts—Martin Freiigh,
No. 128 Ninth street.

Sixth and Twenty-eighth Precincts—R. P. Gibson,
No. 57 West Twenty-fourth street.

Ninth and Sixteenth Precincts—M. J. Jones, No.
43 West Thirty-sixth street.

43 West Thirty-sixth street.

Third and Fifth Precincts—James Kennedy, No.

Ninth and Sizieenth Precincts—M. J. Jones, No. 43 West Thirty-sixth street.

Third and FUR Precincts—James Kennedy, No. 42 Laight street.

Eleventh Precinct and House of Detention—E. H. Kimback, No. 105 East Nineteenth street.

Thirtieth and Thirty-second Precincts—C. Korsted, No. 238 West Twenty-sixth street.

Tenth and Scenteenth Precincts—A. B. Mott, No. 56 Madison avenue.

Theofith and Treenty-third Precincts—Patrick W. McDonnall, No. 148 East Forty-fourth street.

The entieth and Twenty-first Precincts—F. M. Otis, No. 168 West Thirtieth street.

Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Precincts—A. E. M. Purtly, No. 232 Madison avenue.

Theonty-first and Twenty-fifth Precincts—L. Rauney, No. 14 West Thirty-second street.

Frunteenth and Detective Squad—W. Luxton, No. 118 Fifth avenue.

Theonty-first and Thirty-first Precincts—P. Van Buren, No. 214 West Twenty-second street.

Second and Fourth Precincts and Court Squad—S. Waterman, No. 103 West Forty-ninth street.

To such an extent has this neglect of duty on the part of surgeons been carried that the Board have under consideration remedies for the evils complained of, and assurances have been held out that his negligence of the medical officers will meet with prompt attention. It is very probable that at the next meeting of the Board both these questions will be taken up and dealt with promptiy, although it is well known that a portion of the Board sustains the Superintendent.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE.

Two More Arrests on Charge of Firing th Briggs Brothers' Stables in West Twenty-Third Street-A Curious Affidavit and More Curious Scene in a Police Court-A Bank President a Confiding Bondsman-Interesting Statement of One of the Accused

The mystery surrounding the burning of the Briggs Brotzers' stables, in West Twenty-third street, on the 30th of December last, by which, it will be remembered, considerable valuable property besides some one hundred and thirty horses were destroyed, isgradually having thrown around it the illuminating power of additional affidavits and new arrests. In addition to the recent arrest of John N. Briggs and Dr. John P. Childon, on charge of being implicated in the firing of the stables, Robert T. Briggs, another member of the firm of Briggs Brothers, and Henry C. Ross were yesterday arrested on the same charge, or rather the two latter on charge of being the principals in the alleged offense.

Hank Ross, the foreman, was right behind him; not wishing them to see me I stepped up in the doorway of the first floor entrance and stood there in the sharlow of the door; I heard Hank Ross say to Bob, "The light and thigh enough, "Bob replied, "It was high enough, it would take spick enough, come along." Hank Ross then shut the door as they both walked away towards Sixth avenue; I then looked down into the basement and saw a great glare of gas light; the loose hay was puffed up around the gas light; jus as you one hay was puffed up around the gas light; jus as you on a put the loose hay was puffed up around the gas light; jus as you on a put the loose hay was puffed up around the gas light; jus as you on a put the loose hay was puffed up around the gas light; jus as you on a put the loose hay was puffed up around the gas light; took drinks, and I parted with him there; he left for home; we only remained in Huggins store just long enough to take the drinks; I returned back to the Fifth avenue stables, in Twenty-sixth street; I had but just got back to the stables when I heard the fire bells ringing, and soon after was informed that Briggs Brothers' stable was on fire; I cannot be mistaken as to the identity of Bob Briggs and Hank Ross; I knew them well, and when they came out I saw the faces of both, and also knew their voices; I am confident and sure that the women I saw on that occasion were Bob Briggs and Hank Ross; I further stated that during the time I worked for Riggs Brothers' they kept a cow in the stable, and at the time I left a cow was there; she was kept in the basement, along side of the manure pit; at the time of the removal of the burned bodies of the borses from the ruths, was by those energy day; I asked it before the fire gas Brothers' ampioy I was in the dung pit at about eleven o'clock one night; I was in the durit; before I low, walked away; they did not know I was there.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1862. JoskPH DowLING, Police Justice.

Upon the above affidavit a warrant fo

DowLino, Police Justica.

Upon the above affidavit a warrant for the arrest of the parties named therein was placed in the hands of officer Bennett. of the Police Court squad. The officer had no difficulty in finding his prisoners and in bringing them before Justice Dowling at two P. M. yesterday, at the Tombs. In pursance of the usual style of proceeding the affidavit was read to the accused and they were asked what they had to say to the charge. They both said they were not guilty and wished to give ball for their appearance for examination.

for examination.

"Is any one here willing to go ball for you?"
asked the Judge.

"I propose to become their ball," answered Mr.
Paimer, Fresident of the Broadway Bank, at the
same time stepping up in front of the magistrate's
desk. "How much ball will be required?"

"I shall require \$50,000 ball for each of them,"
answered the Judge.
"Is not that amount a little high?" interrogated
Mr. Palmer.
"Oh, no: It is the

"Weil, Judge, Will you perint mention asked Mr. parties a few questions first?" further asked Mr. Palmer.

"Oh, yes; you may ask them any questions you please," responded the Judge.

"I ask you both if you are innocent, as I believe you are, and will appear at court when called upon?" Mr. Palmer asked of the prisoners.

"I am innocent," each answered simultaneously, "and will appear in court when called upon."

"Then I'll go it bodly," exclaimed Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Palmer was examined as to his responsibility, and, declaring himself to be the owner of stock in the Broadway Bank to the value of \$300,000, on which there is not a dollar enoumbrance, was accomplished a bail. The prisoners then signed the bail

sonds, as also did Ar. Fainer, and were direct averaged attended from custody.

Another interesting feature in this case is the confession, or statement rather, of William P. Sheldon, the first person arrested, who is still confined in the Tombs. This statement was taken yesterday in the cell of the prisoner, and is as follows:—

Tombs. This statement was taken yesterday in the cell of the prisoner, and is as follows:—

I again repeat and set forth what I have stated both before and after the burning of Briggs Brothers' stables. I had been living at Mr. Briggs' house several weeks and was quite sick at the time. About three weeks before the fire Briggs (I mean John W. Briggs) proposed to me to fire his stables and he wouldn't forget to give me a thousand dollars. I told him I was not his man for that purpose. I knew that Briggs was embarrassed in circumstances. I told two persons before the fire what Briggs had proposed to me about string the stables. One of these men was my brother, Gardner L. Sheldon. After the risk called on Mr. Earle and informed him about what Briggs had asked me to do. At that time I was owing Mr. Earle thirty dollars, norrowed money, for which he held my note. At this interview Mr. Earle and informed him about what Briggs gave me fifty dollars to dollars. He said he would take care of that matter. Alter the Briggs gave me fifty dollars to make the beauty of the Briggs gave me fifty dollars to make the beauty of the Briggs gave me fifty dollars more. I then suggested that I should go into New Jersey and remain there for awhile. Briggs said, "Every weil, and then go home" (nesaning Ontario county. One day when I was side Briggs came to my room and accused me of felling something about berning the stables. I told him I had not said anything but the truth. At another time Briggs came to me and acked me what I had old Dr. Brikely; and that Beyonds had spoken to him (Briggs) about a \$1,000 job. The next day I met Reynolis and said to him why did he go and tell Briggs that he owed me a thousand dollars for a certain job. I now declare that the above facis as set forth are true, to which i am willing to verify under oath or alignation in any court of justice.

Witnessed June 5, 1899.

A. E. Barria.

Witnessed June 5, 1989.
A. E. BAKER.
BENJ. F. CLATTON.

BRS. F. CLATTON.)

The examination in this case, which promises to develop some very interesting and curious facts, and, from the high character of the parties alleged to be implicated, surpass in interest any similar examination that has ever been held in this city, is set down for ten A. M. to-morrow. The arrests of the accused parties and development of all the facistinus far brought to light are due to ex-Fire Marshail Baker, who, directly succeeding the fire and from the suspicious that were at once aroused that it was of incendiary origin, was employed by the insurance companies in whose offices the stables and stock fixtures were insured to thoroughly investigate the case.

The Fire Department and Mayor Hall.

The approach of the dogdays is generally characterized by a fearful efflux of Bohemian fancies. Stories of ships stealing past the watchful guardians of the harbor and heading for foreign lands with an exuitant crowd of fearless filibusterers aboard, stories of romantic suicides and stories of a break-ing up in the departments of the city government are manufactured regardless of consequences, and flung out with a daring faith in the public credulity. The Metropolican Fire Department, according to the latest fiction of the Bohemian brain, is about to be smashed up, and Mayor Hall, with a big constitutional club, is rolling up his sleeved for the work. The bill establishing sleeves for the work. The bill establishing a paid are department in Brooklyn and making it independent of this in New York is supposed to have suggested to Mayor Hall the slea of contesting the binding effect of the law which originally established the Metropolitan fire department, and which included Brooklyn within its limits. The State constitution of 1845 prohibited any change being made in the municipal offices then existing, and the only way for the country legislators up at Albany to manage in getting the control of city affairs out of normal hands was by creating districts denominated metropolitan, and thus New York came to have the present Police Board, Health Board, Fire Department Ass been severed by giving Brooklyn a separate and independent organization a question arises as to how far the department preserves its constitutional integrity.

Mayor Haff nor anybody else meditates any mischlevous meddling with the present fire Department if the Comptroller or the Common Council saould choose to test the legitimacy of its creation or present existence the matter will go before the courts without any disturbance being allowed to occur in the machinery of the department. Mayor Hail fully appreciates the delicacy of the subject invoived, and is not likely to allow any party motive to influence him in his attitude towards a question where vital public interests, property and life itself may be jeopardized. The Fire Department of this city is of too much moment to the citizens for whose protection it was organized to be made a game of battiedore and shuttlecock, and Mayor Hall is the man who fully understands that idea. It is but another Bohemian fancy.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The good sense of Mayor Hail in re-establishing day after day. The amount of good which has al Marshal Tooker has been in charge the number of been exposed would astonish those unaccustom and, of course, heartiess scoundreis resort for the purpose of robbing the verdant and the credulous. The past week has not been as prolific in good cases as some which have preceded it. But several interesting and amusing cases of miner importance to the community at large, but, of course, of much concern to the parties interested. During the week the Marshal has heard some 500 complaints and has adjudicated upon nearly the entire number. Many of the cases are such as to civil or criminal courts, and many, of course, involve questions of law, which are referred to competent expounders of "the letter." Some fifty or more written for persons applying for such by Mr. Hart, the Marshai's assistant, and \$641 have been recovered by the detectives at the Mayor's Office for par-ties who had been swindled. Violators of Corporation ordinances are obliged to be on the qui vive; for hand they least expect it they and themselves in the hands of roundsman Byrnes or officers Kenneally, Dwyer, Carnochan or Armstrong, and marshalled before the Marshal's desk and made to answer and pay for their misdemeanors. An amusing and somewhat nudicrous sight met the Marshal on his appearance at the office on Friday morning. Getting to the office at an unusually early hour, he bedield

POUR AND TWENTY PISHMONGERS ALL IN A ROW, and looking crestfallen and anxious; while the of FOUR AND TWENTY PISHMONGERS ALL IN A ROW, and looking crestfallen and anxious; while the officers above named stood near the door, each one-looking as if stern duty had compelled him to do something distasteful. The reason of the array of scaly-looking individuals appears to have been that they were in the habit of peddling fish through the streets and having no license so to do. Fr.day is well known to be fish-day, and these couprits wishing to gratify the holy appetites of Metropolitans would beg, borrow or levy on some unemployed wagon, procure a load of fish and hawk it about the streets, much to the inconvenience of established fish dealers throughout the city. The Marshal having heard the complaints fined each of the culprits two dollars, and ordered them all to procure licenses immediately. Among the cases was what might be termed a GRAND GAME OF TWELVE HUNDRED POINTS—FULL.

The contestants were Chris. Connor, the well

the cases was what might be termed a
GRAND GAME OF TWELVE HUNDERD POINTS—FULL
POCKET.

The contestants were Chris, Connor, the well
known billiardist, and John Houghtalin, a clever
amateur, on one side, against J. W. Wilson, an
acknowledged "sharp." Messra. Connor and
Houghtalin, with their swives, were enjoying the picture of "Love and Pride" at
Booth's theatre, and coming out found that a person
named J. Piuvus had rendered the streets exceedingly filthy by too much sprinking, and was still engaged in sprinkling so much as would sadily damage
the tollets of the ladies. Wilson, driver of hack No.
406, was cailed and the party taken to Fourteenth
street, and on arriving at their destination the sum of
tweive dollars (1,200 points) was found to be the game
against Connor and Houghtalin. They complained to
Marshal Tooker, and stated that they had been induced to acknowledge a defeat because of the
vile language used by their opponent in the
presence of the ladies. When the trial came on Mr.
Connor was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. James
O'Neil, from Jefferson Market Police Court, and Mr.
Houghttalin by Landry Harbeau Collier in the absence of Mr. Peter Mulvey. Marshal Tooker soundly
berated the "sharp" for the unitar advantage he
had taken in the presence of ladies, as well as for
the manner in which he conducted nimself in the
pocketing business. The services of the counsel
were not needed, and the case was adjourned for
final adjudication till to-morrow.

The residents of this city for a number of years
past must have heard from time to time the cry of
OAT STRAW! OAT STRAW!

and have recognized a good-natured, easy, good, old
man, leading an easy-going old horse through the
streets, hawking the article named. The veritable
oat straw man appeared before the Marshal at the
request of officer Dwyer, on the complaint of vending through the streets and having a license, although being a non-resident. The old man is a chaacter. He came dressed in a rough white shirt, bis
pantaloons hitched up by one

induce your fashion readers to draw a line of comparison between animal writers of the past and fashion writers of the present. It is well known that the only subjects the latter have to deal with in the animal species are asses, lions, opera rats and creves. Besides, my object is more enlightened. From the day the above named G. L. Buffon became Conste de Buffon, he could not sit down to his desk, pens, ink and paper without having previously at-tired himself in a gold laced coat, flowing wig, lace ruffles round his wrists and lace shirt frill. It was a very strange notion of his, but he maintained that he could not for the life of him address the public unless in full court dress, and that perhaps accounts for the numerous mistakes he has made in his book on natural history. I forgot to mention that his valet had to buckle on his sword for him as soon as he dipped his pen in the inkstand, and this weapon was not like that of the Grand Duchess, for it had not befollowing grand phrase which I, over one hundred years since it was penned, wish to refute:—

"The horse," said Buffon, "is the noblest conquest Well, I say it is not; the veloce is. I do not pre

tend to see my statue in the Museum of Natural History before I die, nor to have a change of shirt fronts with lace frills all down. I am plain Guy Flax; but I contend that the modern conquest is the Centaur velocipede. The most wonderful acclimation man has effected is that of this placid and elastic animal, that, unlike wives, costs little to keep, being content to swallow space. I may be answered that there are ther coursers the steeds of antiquity that outdo the best veloce made by the most patented manufacturer; but I say they are fantastic—they are Pegasus, the winged dragons, which I do not believe ever did exist in nippophagy. There is also the hippogriffin, of which I have read; there is the in the German poem, always carrying people to places they do not want to go to—their graves. There are our French flaces backs, and I hope no one calls these "the conquest of man over a proud and high mettled animal." As I observed, these different fantastic species are outside the argument. I have also examples in very remote antiquity to supports my total reliance on the veloce as soon as I am helped up on the object under consideration. On opening the book of Job (who should not have been had in his eye), I find he says, "it" (meaning the veloce) "is never moved by fear, the keenest sword cannot stop it, it strikes the ground with its feet, rushes forward undaunted towards armed men and

is intrepld at the sound of trumpets."

If allowance is made for biblical languages and If allowance is made for biblical languages and only as much as preachers avail themselves of when supporting their points with texts from Scripture, it is obvious Job had a vision of velocipedes while writing the above, and he, who was so afflicted by his comforters, deserved—we should hope he was now and then kept up by—the invisible comfort of this vision. "Anything, a crown for a horse," cried Richard III. on the field of Bosworth, and it was not forthcoming, whereas if he had had a velocipede could he not have wheeled off less ignominiously than he did by "cutting his capers" and getting killed afterwards. Shakspeare's piece would certainly not have looked so creditable if the King had shouled, "A crown for a veloce;" but that is a matter of private appreciation.

My principles of firm adhesion to velocipedes being established, I now proceed to mention what a veloce

tainly not have looked so creditable if the King had shouled, "A crown for a veice;" but that is a matter of private appreciation.

My principles of firm adhesion to velocipedes being established, I now proceed to mention what a veloce rider ought to wear on this noble conquest after conquering it:—A pair of gray pants and top boots, a gray jacket, striped shirt and curs, with plain pearl buttons and blue or scarlet necktie; the cap of unbleached Holland, with blue or scarlet band, and on no contition a pair of spectacles. If the rider is near-signted it is a thing which must afford sympathy, but not so much as an eyeglass. The costume of the lady rider has been a subject of great inconvenience, and it is to be hoped President Grant will not object to trousers and tunic if the former are kept to the ankie by an classite band under high kid boots, the latter rendered leminine by a skirt. It is quite a different thing for ladies to wear trosuers on a veloce and for them to appear thus clad in Parliament. I am not an advocate of the latter style on females among diplomatists, though at the same time I cannot approve of a panier and crinolined velocipedist. The material ladies should select would be most appropriate in merino (tan shades), trimmed with some bright but simple cord and tassels on epaulettes; the fronts should be made with silk revers, showing an under striped inen chemisette, cuffs, mousquetaire of the same; and they should wear a small kind of box, as the vivandieres do their light barrels, with accessories required inside for leng excursions. Gentiemen should buckle their provision and accessory box on to the velocipede. But the triumph of this new conveyance is the aquate veloce—in a poetic way, I mean. There are two of them on the lake in the Bois—a red and a bue. The red one is suited for a lady, a seat for her being raised at one end, and the velocipedist paddles ner off, sitting opposite. The position of the lady is that of her sex on horseback, so that when the light, gondola-like veloce is a

indicated "whate," Moore, "Common and Hongestain, with their was even enough the beaute, and coming out found that a percent has been and a fact the common and their percent and common and the percent has a wood andy hanged, the percent has been and a gain and common and foundation. They complished the percent of the lands when the trial came on Mr. Common was a common the by his counsel, fart, James, Hongestain Common percent of the lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common the by his counsel, fart, James, Hongestain Common percent of his lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common the by his counsel, fart, James, Hongestain Common the presence of his lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common that by his counsel, fart, James, Hongestain Common the presence of his lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common that the presence of his lands which has been different with the presence of his lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common that the presence of his lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common that the presence of his lands which are the presence of his lands. When the trial came on Mr. Common was a common that the presence of his lands which are the presence of his lands which are the presence of his lands. When the presence of his lands which are the pres

Departure of the Peruvian Monitors for Barbadoes-A Spanish War Vessel Watching Them.

ST. THOMAS, May 20, 1869. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamships Arago and Havana steamed out of this harbor and lay to outside, waiting for the arrival of the ironlay to outside, waiting for the arrival of the iron-clads. An hour later both monitors started out, and by seven o'clock they were in tow of the two trans-ports and en route for Barbadoes. Shortly after day-th this morning the Spanish iron-clad steam-tictory followed the monitors for the purpose of watching their movements, as she had been doing watching their movements, as she had been doing here for some ten days previous. It is believed that if alse steams too near them they will run her down, being quite capable of doing so.

The railroad bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., is progressing as rapidly as a work of such great magnitude could be expected to progress. But it is hardly probable that it will be finished that season, as there is still a vast amount of labor to be performed upon is.